[illegible]RAPHY:

OR,

[illegible]ORT, and SWIFT [illegible]RITING.

[illegible] the most exact, exquisit, and [illegible] Method of all other that hath beene [illegible] for the full understanding is [illegible] [illegible] thereof [illegible] [illegible] selfe, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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To the not curious, but honeſt Reader.

KInd Reader, I am not minded to trouble your view with fooliſh and empty compliments; neither need I write any thing to the praiſe of ſhort-writing, it is already done by ſo many to my hand, who have ſo far ſtrained their fineſt complements to boaſt out their own works, that the ſtrongeſt cords thereof have not only crackt, but very Complementall-like, they have broken out into large lies: but yet alas we all know that many times men over-ſtrain themſelves with too long a reach. But to paſſe that: for my part, I conceive that all the hands that are written are advantageous to thoſe that write ſpeeches

or Sermons. And I further conceive, that there is little difference in those hands that are already extant, for those which brag most have least cause: for if their Method be shorter, it is because they commit more to memory: then it is the memory which helpes, and not the Rule; but that must needs be best that is briefest with the least trouble to memory. For if any be pleased so far to charge their memory, there is a way in this hand to write any or all the sentences in the Scripture by markes, which for the most part plainly figureth out the severall sentences they belong to; but it would be too long for me to discourse of that here, something to this purpose I have written in the booke, and if any desire further satisfaction let them repaire to me, and they shall have it. For there is more to be done by this hand then can well be committed to the Presse without great and large expression. Now as for my

com

commending of the worke, I know not why any man ſhould expect it, ſeeing it is my owne: for although I am not Father to it; yet am I the right heire, for my Vncle dying left it to me only, and now contrary to the cuſtome of all others, I am willing that any that pleaſe ſhould partake with me of this my ſmall portion. Farewell.

Thine,

JER. RICH.

To all good Artiſts, that would write
The ſhorteſt way, lo here's the light.

LO here's preſented to thy view,
What none before could ever ſhew,
For if ſhort-writing we may praiſe
The like hath not been ſeen theſe daies:
For Method rare, and abbreviation,
Excelling all within this Nation;
For ſure there is not any hand,
As farre as I can underſtand,
That doth inſtruct to write ſo briefe,
With eaſe to learn; of all its chiefe,
An eaſie apprehenſion may
With few ſpent houres find out the way,
Both for to write, and eke to reade,
Such eaſe doth from theſe Rules proceede.
Here I might lay downe ſome reaſon,
But it would much be out of ſeaſon.
For he that's pleas'd this book to buy,
May reade and know as much as I.

This branch I leave now to thy view,
The stock is dead from whence it grew,
And thou partaker of his paines,
Possesse with joy, thine be the gaines;
And when thou knowest, then say I tell
The very truth, and so farewell.

Per me TIMOTHY LANGLEY

Who hath written SHELTONS this 12. yeares, and viewed many others, yet conceives there is none can parallel this.

This I will make appeare to any that desires to learne this hand, in 4. or 5. particulars.

SEMO-

SEMOGRAPHY:

OR,

Short and Swift Writing.

FIrſt of all in the writing of this Art, it is to be obſerved that the Learner hereof muſt be a skilfull ſpeller, having knowledge in all manner of words that can be named.

For the Briefneſſe of this Art conſiſteth not onely in the eaſineſſe of the Markes or Characters for the ſame; but in the ſhortning of words by caſting out all ſuch letters that are ſuperfluous, and of little ſound, and only to write as much as will bring in the ſenſe of the word. And this he muſt be skilfull in before he can undertake to write after any, or to take any quantitie of a Sermon.

For the help of the Learner in this obſerve theſe things following.

First, that at the leaſt one letter may be left out in the ſhorteſt word that can be ſpoken. 1.

Secondly, that ſometime two Conſonants or more may be left out, and yet the word ſufficiently pronounced. 2.

As

As in theſe words, and the like.

For	write
might	mit.
fight	fit.
light	lit.
doubt	dot.
dough	do.

3. Thirdly, obſerve that ſometimes a whole ſyllable may be left out; and yet the word underſtood plainly.

As in theſe,

For	write
commandement	cõmament.
congregation	congation.
reſolute	reſlut.
communication	comucation.
hypocrite	hypcrite.

4. Fourthly, obſerve that the like two or three ſyllables may be left out.

As in theſe,

For	write
ineomprehenſible	incom.
internall	ntern.
Mephiboſheth	*Meſh.*
Holofernes	*Holof.*
uncreated	uncre.
redeemed	rd.

And the like.

It often happeneth that in the end of a long word two or three ſyllables may be ſpared.

Fifthly

Fifthly, one Conſonant may be changed for another of the like ſound, when the other cannot conveniently be, as in this Art muſt be often uſed. 5.

As commonly in the end of long words *x* may be writ for *ch*: as in Patriarch, *x* may expreſſe it thus Patriarx; And ſo in divers other.

As to write all ſuch words as begin with *c*: *k* may be expreſt ſtanding in the place of *c*.

As followeth,

For	write
com	kom
call	kall
cold	kold
crime	krime
croud	kroud

Sixthly, ſome words may be ſhortned by the leaving out of *e*: ſometimes at the beginning, ſometimes in the middle, and ſometimes at the end. As followeth. 6.

In the beginning when it commeth before x.

For	write
externall	xternall.
extent	xtent.
extend	xtend.
extreme	xtreme.

As alſo when it commeth before n. *As*

For	write
entrance	ntrance.
enternall	nternall.
entenſion	ntenſion.

And the like.

When

When e alſo cometh before ſ.

As

For { eſcape, eſtate, eſtabliſh } write { ſcape. ſtate. ſtabliſh. *And the like.*

When it cometh before *m* alſo, it may be left out in the like manner.

7. When *e* cometh in the midſt of a word, and the ſound thereof be drown'd by the Conſonant, that followes it may be ſpared, as when it cometh before *r*.

For { internall, interrupt, interpretate, interceſſion } write { intrnall. intrupt. intrprate. intrſeion. *And the like.*

8. And alway at the latter end of a word it may bee ſpared, becauſe it is but of little ſound.

As

For { come, crie, believe, belike, betime, before } write { com. cri. believ. belik. betim. befor.

And thus *e* is cut off from moſt words by reaſon it hath but little ſound, but eſpecially in the precedent words.

Of Diphthongs.

A Diphthong is when two vowels meets together in a word, and one of them muſt of neceſſitie be ſounded: And now becauſe that one doth chiefly ſound

the

he word; therefore the other may bee omitted. *As in these.*

For	write
feare	fer.
heat	het.
meat	met.
seat	set.
great	gret.
feat	fet.

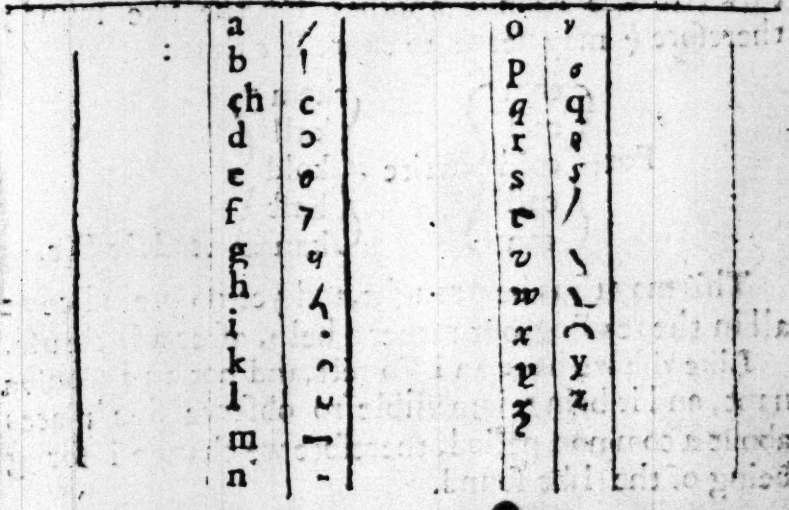
And the like.

Although two doe come together, yet the first doth principally sound the word; And must be writ as is said. So much for Diphthongs.

Observe that for a slow hand there is a help in this Art, both in speedinesse and also in memory, by the reason that a whole sentence may be joyn'd together, as one marke; And also plainly be read, which I leave and referre to the learner when he comes to them. 10.

Having spoken something of this Art in generall, we come to the first point thereof in particular.

The Letters of the Alphabet.



CHAP. I.

All which Letters except ꝑ must be made before the Pen be taken from the Paper, that is to say, at once.

Also observe that *q* stands for *qu.* because they alwayes come together.

Likewise all the Letters (save onely t and ꝑ: and y) are to be ended towards the right hand, that you may the better ioyne the next ensuing letter to it.

These Letters being so perfectly obtained by heart, that you can make all of them without looking on the Copie, you may proceed to the next.

An Observation of the Letters ch *and* i.

If it be demanded how all such words shall be expreſt as are written with *c* because that *ch* will sound the word too soft.

I answer, that in such words as *c* must begin and principally sound the word, then sometimes we in this Art doe change another for the like sound; therefore *k* may serve to expresse *c* thus:

For	com	write	kom
	call		kall
	cold		kold
	cast		kast
	can		kan

And the like.

This may thus be wrought, and yet no prejudice at all in the reading, but rather a help, after a little use.

Likewise we have an i Vowell, and not an j Consonant, and it being impossible to observe five places about a common period, therefore we change i for g being of the like sound.

As

As thus

For { john, ioyn, iack, ieames, iuſt } write { gon, goyn, gack, geames, guſt }

When the learner hath all theſe obſervations by art concerning the letters, he may proceed to the next, which is double Conſonants.

CHAP. II.

The Double Conſonants.

To begin			and end.		
bl		Words	ld	
br			lk	
fl			lm	
fr			ln	
dr			lt	
dw			lp	
gl			ls	
gr			lſt	
kn			mp	
pl			nk	
pr			ns	
ſh			nt	
sk			rm	
ſm			rn	
ſn			rs	
ſt			th	
ſp			ch	
ſtr			wh	
tr				
tw				

All

All which letters or double Consonants, unlesse be the three last, are the very letters of the Alphabet joyned together; and therefore they are to be observed:

As to write (bl) your (b) alone is thus (ɓ) and (l) thus (ꞁ); when you joyne them together draw (l) from the foot of (b) thus (ɓꞁ).

As also for to write (ld) your (l) thus (ꞁ); and (d) thus (ɗ), when you joyne them together draw (d) from the foot of (l) thus (ꞁɗ).

And the like of all the rest as you shall see them in the copie of the double Consonants and Terminations.

The single vowels are in number five; as *a. e. i. o. u.* most sort of writers observe five places about the Consonants for the same: but I seeing some ill convenience in the same by the reason that the places of *a* and *e* be so neere the one to the other; that if the writer be not perfect in his writing he may mistake and place *a* for *e*, and *e* for *a*, which breeds confusion in the reading as by daily experience doth appeare.

Therefore for the learners more exactnesse in this Method, I have omitted one of the vowels, and reserved but foure to be placed about the Consonants, and therefore these are to be observed.

The Vowell that is omitted is (*e*) which we write in his own proper Character, and joyn it to the Consonant when it doth end a word thus:

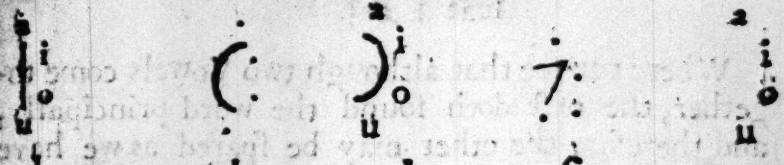
ded	⟨	we	⟩
set	⟨	se	⟩
me	⟨	ye	⟩

As also when it doth come in the middle of a word it is expressed thus:

bet		get	
set		het	
let		fet	
net		*And such like.*	

Chap. 3.

The places of the Vowels.



The place of (a) is over the head.
The place of (i) lower then the head.
The place of (o) almost at the bottome.
The place of (u) underneath thus; and so are all the Vowels placed.

By the places of these foure Vowels the learner may observe to write any manner of word that containeth one or two syllables; as for Example:

bat		fat		lat		sat	
bet		fet		let		set	
bit		fit		lit		sit	
bot		fot		lot		sot	
but		fut		lut		sut	
dat		gat		mat		hat	
det		get		met		het	
dit		git		mit		hit	
dot		got		mot		hot	
dut		gut		mut		hut	

By the former Examples of the foure Vowels places, and the obſervation of the Vowell (e) the learner may expreſſe any manner of word, as by theſe Examples may appeare.

When two Vowels come together in a word, ar one of them will ſound the word; the other may omitted, as for Example:

feat	
heat	
meat	
great	
ſeat	

Where you ſee that although two Vowels come together, the firſt doth ſound the word principally, and therefore the other may be ſpared as we have ſaid before, in the former obſervation concerning Diphthongs.

If two Vowels meet together in a word and they both muſt be expreſſed, the former Vowell is expreſſed by a tittle, and the laſter Vowell by placing the laſt conſonant in the place thereof.

diall	
riot	
poet	
lion	

For words of two ſyllables we obſerve to ſeparate the ſyllables in ſetting the firſt by it ſelfe, and expreſſing the other, like unto a word of one ſyllable; As for Example:

de file	
de fame	
de face	
de forme	
be like	
be time	
be ſeech	
be leeve	
be come	

Thus

Thus the learner may obserue, by these directions may learne to write any manner of word that can be named, but for the learners brevitie in this Art in writing of long words we have marks to obserue for the beginning and ending of the same as followeth:

Chap. 4.

Prepositions and Terminations for long words.

Com		cashion	
con		nation	
under		ration	
pra		ation	
pre		lation	
pri		tation	
pro		sion	
pru		union	
sus		count	
suf		sent	
re		tent	
ack		sever	
mount		ture	
ment		ternall	
tempt		trance	
core		ever	

By these Prepositions and Terminations the learner may observe to express all manner of words, they being a sufficient ground for the same.

communication		sustain	
congratulate		confirmation	
commandement		condition	
commission	*words by the former Examples*	assault	
contrition		misinformation	
action		consent	
correspondent		content	
containe		confusion	
conforme		misbeleeve	
understand		containing	
prayer		servitude	
preferre		conclude	
prudent			
pride			
proscribe			
consolation			

First of all the learner may observe that if he hath a Preposition to begin a word, and never a Termination to end it, he must end it with one of the letters of the Alphabet.

Secondly, if he hath a Termination to end the word (named) and never a Preposition to begin, he must also begin it with a single letter.

Lastly, if there happen both a Preposition and a Termination in the word to begin and end the same, he must first write the Preposition and set the Termination in the place of the Vowell that sounds the word, as may be seen by the word (communication) above-written.

Before we proceed to the Table we may obſerve certain of the letters expreſſing words of themſelves, and theſe words being the moſt common and coming in every ſentence, therefore it is thus ordered, that the letters ſhould alone expreſſe them.

The Vſe of the Letters.

after	ſ	*Double conſonants expreſſe theſe words.*	remnant	ꝛ
be	ı		ſmall	c
church	c		the	/
children	c		you	\
eminent	o		wherefore	⸗
or he			example	)
of	7		is	ı
God	9		his	ı
hoſpitality	h		&c.	
I	·			
King	∩			
Lord	∪		bleſſed	l
man	—		glory	g
in			grace	g
order	r		knowledge	y
principality	ꝓ		ſhalt	ı
queſtion	q		impediment	ꝟ

For a ſlow hand there is a helpe in this Art both to ſpeedineſſe and alſo memory by the reaſon that many words may be left out as ſuperfluous, and the chiefeſt words of a ſentence writ and the other omitted; the ground whereof followeth:

abound	ı	triumph	ſ
exceeding	ı	wide	l
large	ı	little	u
long	ı	ſhort	c
meaſurable	ı	ſmall	l
unſpeakable	ı	increaſe	ı
tranſcendent	ı		

Sentences writ by the former Examples follow.

abound

in grace
increase
in knowledge
excell in vertue,
and in the knowledge of Christ.
the exceeding love of God.
the large love of God to sinfull man.
the exceeding love of God to give Christ.
the unspeakable love of Christ.
his transcendét riches of grace not to be measured.
his grace triumphing over death.
the exceeding long suffrings of Christ.
the love of God.
the power of God.
the joyes of heaven.

the torments of hell.
the troubles of the Saints.
the gate of life.
the way of Salvation.
the ark of Covenant.
and mercy seate
as if he should say
as well as
as good as
as long as
as much as
&c.

when thou art cōverted strengthen thy brethren,
both high & low,
rich and poore,
from him that sitteth on the throne to the hewer of wood and the drawer of water.

As for thoſe whoſe judgements are that the joyning of a ſentence breeds an ill convenience in the reading, by the reaſon that it is ſpoke diverſwaies, are not of my mind; for although ſome common ſentence is ſpoken many wayes, yet for the ſentences that are taken out of the Scripture they can be read but the way that they are found, whatſoever the demonſtration thereof may be, therefore I proceed a little further in expreſſing ſome of them that are moſt uſefull.

Waſh ye, make you cleane, put away the evill of your doings from before mine eyes, ceaſe to doe evill,
Learne to doe well, relieve the fatherleſſe and the widow.
Come now and let us reaſon together, ſaith the Lord: though your ſinnes be as ſcarlet, they ſhall be as white as ſnow; though they be red like crimſon they ſhall be as wooll.

O that my people would have heard the words that I ſpake, and to have known my way! I would have fed them with a crop of the fineſt wheat, and made the rock to drop with honey, and turne my hand againſt all their adverſaries.

They ſay, when will the Sabbath be over that we may ſell our Corn, and wine, and oyle?

Neither height, nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers ſhall be able to ſeparate us from the love of God, that is in Chriſt.

Note that there is another way whereby dive
short sentences may be writ:

First of all } : } thus written.
Last of all } ; }

First of all, the Martyrs of God.
Last of all, the Mercies of God.
Last of all, the judgements of God.

Citie (..) thus, over-run the Citie ( ) thu
come against the citie (..) thus, to undermine th
citie (..) thus, to war against the citie (..) thus, o
of the citie (..) thus, within the citie (..) thus.

THE TABLE.

A.

Advance
admit
affliction
adultery
anger
angel
against
arguments
among.

B.

Behold
Baptisme
blesse
because
begin
beleeve
behind
betweene
brethren

C.

Cause
children
come
Christ
Church
congregation
conscience
conversation
comfortable
corrupt

D.

Doe
diligence
destroy
deliver

dwell

dwell
darkneſſe
diſcover

E.

Elect
Example
enter
evill
even
expect
earth.

F.

Follow
faith
from
foundation
forbeare
fleſh
feaſt
faſt.

G.

Give
God
great
glory
Goſpel
good
generation
generall

H.

He
hath
humble
heart
heaven
hypocrite
hereticke
heare
houſe.

I.

Inſtruments
inſtruct
increaſe
inward
Jeſus Chriſt
iudge

K.

King
kingdome
know
keepe.

L.

Let
love
Law
Lord
life
like
long

M.

Miſtake
mortall
Magiſtrates
miniſters
multitude

N.

Nevertheleſſe
neighbours
neglect
neceſſitie
notwithſtanding
name
nothing
now.

O.

order
of
obſervable
over
others.

P.

People
principall
particular
publike
protection
patience
pacifie.

Q.

Qualitie
queſtion
quarter
quantitie

R.

Remember
righteouſneſſe
regard
Religion
reioyce
repentance.

S.

Stand
Salvation
Spirit
ſelfe-love.
ſmall.

T.

Thinke
Trinitie
themſelves
torment
thus
theſe
thoſe
there
taſte
thy
trouble.

V.

Vp
vppermoſt
voyce

W.

we
were
wiſe
with
wickedneſſe
world
walke
whether

ether	☉	From East to	∴
ld	☽	West, from	∴
rſhip.	♍	North to South.	
ϒ.	♈	The people of	∴
t	♉	the East.	
u	♊	the King of the	∴
ur	♋	East.	
eld	♌	the men of the West.	∴
Z.		the king of the	∴
eale.	♎	West.	
Kingdome	K	the country of the North.	∴
The people of			
the kingdome	K	the men of the North.	∴
he K. of the	K		
Kingdome.		the cold of the North.	∴
he Lords of	K		
he Kingdome.			

And after this manner or from this ground you may write thouſands of others.

Note yet further that here is another rule of abbreviation very neceſſary.

As people: ſervants: Saints: men: women and children:

For all theſe you muſt obſerve ſix places about your word or marke for your word, when you ſhall have occaſion to write them, as you write God(ϒ)thus, then obſerve ſix places (∴) thus, now the loweſt prickes on the backſide of God, ſignifies the people of

of God (⁘) thus, the next to that the servan
of God (⁘) thus, the next the Saints of God (⁘)
thus, the next the men of God on top of the righ
side of your mark (⁘) thus, the next the women
God (⁘) thus, the last the children of God (⁘)
thus: and so about the word Israel or Judah, wi
many other words which the Artist may find out
himselfe, it would be too much to relate.

As for Example.

The people of God.	⁘
The people of the Jewes	⁘
The Servants of God	⁘
The Servants of Satan	⁘
The Saints of God	⁘
The Saints and Servants of God.	⁘
The men of God	⁘
The men of Judah	⁘
The men of Jerusalem	⁘
The men of Sodome.	⁘
The women of Samarian	⁘
Let women be watchfull	⁘
Let women love their husbands.	⁘
The children of God	⁘
The children of the world	⁘
Let not the children of God fall to sin and wickednesse.	⁘

Many thousands more might here be added, and by this ground expressed, but the diligent learner may find them out of himselfe when he doth heare the sentence named.

And upon the benefit hereof let me have thy Prayers.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM


DIGNA PARNASSO LINE